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Return of Title IV Aid Requirements for Career Colleges

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The Law & Regulations

- Section 484B of the HEA
 - Enacted October 7, 1998, as part of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998
- NPRM published August 6, 1999
- Final Reg published November 1, 1999
 - Effective Date of Reg July 1, 2000
- Dear Colleague Letter GEN-00-24
- NPRM published August 8, 2002
- Final Reg published November 1, 2002
- Dear Colleague Letter GEN-04-03



The Return to Title IV Funds Rule

- An institution is required to determine the earned and unearned portion of Title IV aid when a student ceases enrollment prior to the planned completion date
 - NOTE: Up through 60% of the Payment Period (PP) or Period of Enrollment (POE) an otherwise eligible student earns Title IV aid on a pro rata basis. After 60% student has earned 100% of TIV aid
 - ALSO: The Return calculation is still required even if the student has earned 100%, to determine whether a post-withdrawal disbursement is required



Earned Funds

• If the amount of the Earned Title IV funds exceeds the amount that has been disbursed, the difference is due the student as a "Post-Withdrawal Disbursement" (PWD).



Making a PWD/Late Disbursement

- Student Withdrew (668.164(g)(3)(i))
 - Institution MUST
 - Make (offer) any PWD
 - If outstanding institutional charges may credit student's account for
 - Tuition and fees
 - Room & board (if contracted with the institution)
 - Authorized educationallyrelated expenses

- Less than ½ Time (668.164(g)(3)(iii))
 - May disburse initial FFEL or DL disbursement
 - Inst. determines the amount of the late disbursement based upon educational costs for period student was eligible



Unearned Funds

- Unearned Title IV funds that are the responsibility of the INSTITUTION
 - Must be returned to the Title IV programs no later than 30 days after the date of determination that the student withdrew.



Unearned Funds – School's Responsibility

- Institution MUST return funds within 30 days of the date of determination
- Pell
 - -2002-2005
 - Phase-In schools enter a negative disbursement
 - Full Participants enter a replacement value
- Other Title IV funds are returned to the program accounts or the lender



Cash Management – FYI (will be in the '04-05 Handbook)

- Schools prohibited from allowing Title IV funds to escheat
 - Credit balances and post-withdrawal disbursements
 - School must ensure that Title IV funds are used only for educational purposes intended
 - Funds cannot escheat to a third party (state or institutional coffers)
 - Must have a process to identify unnegotiated checks and return the funds to the Title IV programs



Unearned Funds – Student's Responsibility

- Unearned Title IV funds that are the responsibility of the STUDENT
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 - -If grant funds, they are subject to a 50% reduction and the student may make satisfactory arrangements to repay.



Payment Period or Period of Enrollment

- For a standard term based program, the institution must use the payment period.
- For a non-term or non-standard term program, the institution may use either the payment period or period of enrollment. Must use consistently for all students in a program.



Payment Period or Period of Enrollment

\$1: Student leaves after 23 days in the first term of a two-term academic year.

PAYMENT PERIOD		PERIOD OF ENROLLME	ENT
Days:	100	Total # of Days:	200
Completed	23	# of Days Completed	23
-	23 %	% Earned	 11.5 %
ID Disb'd or		Total TIV AID Disb'd or	
ve Been Disb'd	2000	Could Have Been Disb'd	4000
 Amt Earned	460	Amt Earned	460
Amt Unearned	1540	Amt Unearned * (Amt disbursed = \$2,00	1540 * 00 00)
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Payment Period or Period of Enrollment

Example #2: Student leaves after 21 days in the second term of a two nonstandard or nonterm academic year.

PAYMENT PERIOD

PERIOD OF ENROLLMENT

Total # of Days:	100	Total # of Days:	200	
# of Days Completed	21	# of Days Completed	121	
Calculate %	21 %	Calculate %	60.5	
% Earned (If > 60%, earned = 100%)	21 %	% Earned (If > 60%, earned = 100%)	100	
Total TIV AID Disb'd or		Total TIV AID Disb'd or		
	0000		4000	
Could Have Been Disb'd	2000	Could Have Been Disb'd	4000	
Amt Earned	420	Amt Earned	4000	
Amt Unearned	1580	Amt Unearned	0	
		(Amt disb'd \$2000 - cannot make a		
		2nd o subsequent disbursement)		



Approved Leave of Absence (LOA)

- The previous limit to only one LOA in 12 months was eliminated in the November 1, 2002 final regulations.
- Total leave days cannot exceed 180 in any 12-month period.
- The institution must have a formal policy that the student and institution follow.



The Institution Must

- Determine date of student's withdrawal.
- Calculate percent of period completed.
- Determine amount earned by applying percent completed to total of amounts disbursed and amounts that could have been disbursed.
- Return unearned funds to Title IV programs, or pay student postwithdrawal disbursement.
- Determine Title IV overpayment, if any.



Institutions Required to Take Attendance

- Must use official attendance records.
- An institution is required to take attendance if an outside entity (such as an accreditor or state agency) has a requirement, <u>as determined by the entity</u>, that the institution take attendance.
- Could apply to a subset of students.
- Could apply for a short period of time.



Required to Take Attendance

- Subset of Students
 - Outside agency provides a scholarship for 10 students
 - Requires attendance taking for the cohort
 - If one of these students withdraws, withdrawal date = last date of attendance

- Short Period of Time
 - State requires
 continuous
 attendance taking for
 1st 10 days of class
 for resident students
 - If a resident
 withdraws within the
 first 10 days,
 withdrawal date =
 last date of
 attendance



Institutions <u>Not</u> Required to Take Attendance

- Not Required to take attendance by an outside entity
 - Most institutions fit into this category.
 - -Institutions or instructors that decide to take attendance may do so, but that does not make the institution "an institution required to take attendance" for R2T4 purposes.



Institutions <u>Not</u> Required to Take Attendance

- Withdrawal Date Is
 - Date student began the formal withdrawal process or notified...
 - Mid-point, if no notification.
 - Date of illness, accident, etc.
 - Beginning of an <u>approved</u> LOA if student does not return.
 - Last date at an academically-related activity.



Academically-Related Activity

- An institution not required to take attendance MAY ALWAYS use the last date of an academically-related activity as the withdrawal date.
- The school, not the student, must DOCUMENT
 - That the activity is academically-related, and
 - The student's attendance at the activity.



Academically-Related Activity

- Examples of academically-related activities are
 - Examinations or quizzes,
 - -Tutorials,
 - -Computer-assisted instruction,
 - Completing an academic assignment, paper or project,
 - Attending a school assigned study group.



Institutions Not Required to Take Attendance

- Date of Determination of Withdrawal Is
 - Later of withdrawal date or date student provided official notification.
 - If no notification, the date that the institution became aware of the withdrawal.
 - The earlier of the end of <u>approved</u> Leave of Absence (LOA) if student does not return or the date the student contacted the school.



Institutions Not Required to Take Attendance

- If the student withdraws WITHOUT NOTIFICATION, then the institution must make a determination of the withdrawal date
 - No later than 30 days after the earlier of
 - the end of the payment period or period of enrollment,
 - the end of the academic year, or
 - the end of the student's educational program.



- Title IV Credit Balances
- Aid That Could Have Been Disbursed
- Verification not completed before withdrawal
- No Passing Grades
- Non-Term Programs
- Date of Determination that Student Withdrew
- Treatment of LEAP Funds



Title IV Credit Balances

- Hold all Title IV Credit Balances until R2T4.
- Credit Balance is "Aid Disbursed."
- Determine if Credit Balance changes because of a Refund Policy or R2T4.
- Use Credit Balance to repay Grant on behalf of student.
- Release Credit Balance within 14 days.



Aid That Could Have Been Disbursed

- Old Policy -- Aid must have been able to have been disbursed during period. Did not include
 - Second loan disbursement, or
 - Loan within first 30 days.
- New Policy -- All aid for period, if conditions for late disbursement were met before the student withdrew. (668.164(g)(2))
- However, if limitations apply, that aid may not be paid to the student. (668.164(g)(4))



Conditions for a Late Disbursement

- All Student Aid (including Pell) ED processed SAR/ISIR with official (not necessarily a valid) EFC. (Not needed for PLUS.)
- FFEL/Direct Loan Institution certified or originated the loan.
- Perkins/FSEOG Institution made the award.



Limitations on Making a Late Disbursement

- No second or subsequent disbursements of FFEL/DL, unless student completes the period.
- No FFEL/DL unless student completes the 30-day delay period.
- No Pell Grant without a valid SAR/ISIR by the deadlines in the Federal Register.
- No additional Pell Grant if first payment period is not completed.
- No second disbursements of FFEL/DL unless student passes the midpoint or completes half the coursework.



Importance of Aid That Could Have Been Disbursed

- If total aid (Aid That Could Have Been Disbursed plus Aid Disbursed) is greater, the amount earned will be greater.
- Results in a smaller amount to be returned, or in a post-withdrawal disbursement.
- Remember Aid must correspond to the period for which you are doing the Return Calculation. (Apples to Apples)



<u>Old Rule – Period of Enrollment Basis</u>

Length of Period = 1000 hours

Aid for Period = \$4,000 (\$2,000 Pell; \$2,000 FFEL)

Disbursed = \$2,000 (\$1,000 Pell; \$1,000 FFEL)

Student Withdrew after 400 hours

Not Disbursed = \$2,000

Aid That Could Have Been Disbursed = \$0

Student Completed 40% of period

Amount Earned = $$800 (40\% \times $2,000*)$

Amount to be Returned = \$1,200



New Rule – Period of Enrollment Basis

Length of Period = 1000 hours

Aid for Period = \$4,000 (\$2,000 PeII; \$2,000 FFEL)

Disbursed = \$2,000 (\$1,000 Pell; \$1,000 FFEL)

Student Withdrew after 400 hours

Not Disbursed = \$2,000

Aid That Could Have Been Disbursed = \$2,000

Student Completed 40% of period

Amount Earned = $$1,600 (40\% \times $4,000*)$

Amount to be Returned = \$400



New Rule – Period of Enrollment Basis

Length of Period = 1000 hours

Aid for Period = \$4,000 (\$2,000 PeII; \$2,000 FFEL)

Disbursed = \$1,000 (\$1,000 Pell; \$0 FFEL)

Student Withdrew after 400 hours

Not Disbursed = \$3,000

Aid That Could Have Been Disbursed = \$3,000

Student Completed 40% of period

Amount Earned = \$1,600 (40% x \$4,000*)

Amount of PWD = \$600 (FFEL)



New Rule – Period of Enrollment Basis

Length of Period = 1000 hours

Aid for Period = \$4,000 (\$2,000 PeII; \$2,000 FFEL)

Disbursed = \$1,000 (\$0 Pell; \$1,000 FFEL)

Student Withdrew after 400 hours

Not Disbursed = \$3,000

Aid That Could Have Been Disbursed = \$3,000

Student Completed 40% of period

Amount Earned = $$1,600 (40\% \times $4,000*)$

Amount of PWD = \$600 (Pell)



New Rule – Period of Enrollment Basis

Length of Period = 1000 hours

Aid for Period = \$4,000 (\$2,000 PeII; \$2,000 FFEL)

Disbursed = \$3,000 (\$2,000 Pell; \$1,000 FFEL)

Student Withdrew after 601 hours

Not Disbursed = \$1,000

Aid That Could Have Been Disbursed = \$1,000

Student Completed >60% of period

Amount Earned = \$4,000 (100% x \$4,000*)

Amount of PWD = Instead of \$1,000*; its \$0



Aid That Could Have Been Disbursed (Example A)

- First time, first year student starts class on Sept.1st and withdraws on Sept. 28th and Stafford loan for \$1,000 that has been certified/originated has not been disbursed because of the 30-day delay rule.
 - Include the \$1,000 loan as funds that "Could Have Been Disbursed."
 - BUT, these funds cannot be disbursed because the student was not eligible due to the fact that the first time, first year student has not been in attendance for at least 30 days.

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Aid That Could Have Been Disbursed (Example B)

- Second year student starts class on Sept.1st and withdraws on Sept. 28th and Stafford Ioan for \$1,000 that has been certified/originated has not been disbursed because of a processing delay or school choice.
 - Include the \$1,000 loan as funds that "Could Have Been Disbursed."
 - A portion of these funds could be disbursed under a post-withdrawal disbursement because the student is not covered by the 30-day delay rule.



Aid That Could Have Been Disbursed (Example C)

- Student in a 900 clock hour program that uses period of enrollment for R2T4 withdraws after completing only 300 clock hours. First \$1,312 of loan has been disbursed.
 - Include the \$1,312 that has been disbursed AND the remaining \$1,313 as "Aid That Could Have Been Disbursed."
 - BUT, no additional loan funds can be disbursed because subsequent loan disbursements cannot be made for students who do not complete the period.



Aid That Could Have Been Disbursed (Example D)

- Student in a 900 clock hour program that uses payment period for R2T4 withdraws after completing only 300 clock hours. First \$1,312 of loan has been disbursed.
 - Include the \$1,312 that has been disbursed, BUT do not include the remaining \$1,313 as "funds that could have been disbursed" since those funds were for a different period.



Verification

- Must complete R2T4 within 30 days.
- If Verification not completed
 - Return Interim Disbursements of aid subject to verification.
 - Include Unsubsidized and PLUS loans in R2T4.
- If Verification completed later, but within Verification timelines
 - School must perform new R2T4 calculation using additional eligible aid.



No Passing Grades

- School must have a process for determining if student completed.
- At least one passing grade...
- No passing grade, institution must document completion of period.
- Grading Policy that differentiates between Failing, Completed; and Failing, Did Not Complete.



Non-Term, Credit Hour Programs

- Percentage Earned is equal to calendar days completed divided by calendar days in the period.
- Project calendar days in period if student is in a Self-Paced Program.
- Will be the same for a term-based, credit hour program.



<u>Date of Determination that Student</u> <u>Withdrew for Schools Required to</u> <u>Take Attendance</u>

- Usually no later than one week after last date of attendance.
- Based on Attendance Records.
- Date of Official Notification if prior to that.
- After end of school's Absence Policy.



Treatment of LEAP Funds

- Law excludes FWS but not LEAP.
- The State Grant (LEAP) is included in calculation if the State Grant Agency has told the school, in writing...



Treatment of LEAP Funds

The dollar or percent of student's State Grant that is LEAP. (\$ or % up to \$5,000)

That the specific student's State Grant includes an unknown amount of LEAP. (Entire amount of Grant, up to \$5,000)

The percent of LEAP in the school's State Grant amount. (% up to \$5,000)

That all State Grants include LEAP funds. (Entire amount of Grant, up to \$5,000)



ED's free R2T4 Software on the Web

Sign up for R2T4 OTW

- Signup via SAIG Enrollment website
 - <u>https://www.fsawebenroll.ed.gov/PMEnroll/</u>
- The R2T4 Web Application will be availablevia FAA Access
 - https:fafsa.ed.gov/faa/faa.htm
- Set up a simple school profile one or two popular programs and academic calendar; do not try to build costs for each program.
- Track post-withdrawal disbursement notification.



Thank You!!

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QUESTIONS???